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Ag 2 "John"

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RUSSIAN IS OUSTED BY U.S. IN SPY CASE

**Embassy Aide Said to Have
Tried to Enlist Immigrant
Now Working for C.I.A.**

By HENRY RAYMONT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 1—The United States accused an attaché of the Soviet Embassy today of having attempted to recruit an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency by "threatening reprisals" against relatives living in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet diplomat, Genadiy G. Sevastyanov, was declared persona non grata and given 48 hours to leave the country. The C.I.A. employee was not identified.

The decision to expel the Russian was transmitted to the Soviet Chargé d'affaires, Georgi M. Kornilenko, who was summoned to the State Department. He met briefly with Richard H. Davis, acting Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

The meeting lasted five minutes. As he left it, Mr. Kornilenko brushed reporters aside, declaring, "I have nothing to say."

However, later in the afternoon, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said:

"The statement about improper activities by a Soviet diplomat is completely groundless."

The charges against Mr. Sevastyanov were contained in a lengthy account furnished by the State Department that read like a spy thriller. The statement began:

"At approximately 9 P.M. on the evening of 28 April of this year, a resident alien on his way to becoming an American citizen, who was a U.S. Government employee with access to classified information, whom we shall call John, returned to his apartment in the suburbs of Washington, D.C.

"As he paused at the door, a voice behind him whispered, 'Johnny.' He turned to find at his side his brother, Volodya, whom he had not seen for 23 years."

The State Department contended that Volodya had been brought to the United States April 6 disguised as a Soviet Government official under the false name of Vladimir I. Gridnev. The purpose, the department said, was to lure his brother back to the Soviet Union.

The two brothers are said to have met three times between April 28 and May 2. Each time, the department said, Volodya was accompanied by a chauffeur who was really Mr. Sevastyanov.

F.B.I. Follows Men

The United States Government employee notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation of his brother's visit on April 28. He was advised to continue the meetings, which were then observed and photographed by F.B.I. agents.

Mr. Sevastyanov, who is 33 years old, came to Washington on a diplomatic passport in 1959, officials said. They identified him as an agent of the Committee for State Security—the KGB—the Soviet Union's secret police.

The State Department said there were no plans to identify "John" beyond the fact that he was a Russian national who had escaped to Germany and then come to the United States after World War II.

In the photographs allegedly showing the meetings that he held with Volodya and Mr. Sevastyanov his face was blocked out.

United States officials said the Russian immigrant worked for an office connected with the Central Intelligence Agency that hired foreign nationals whose language abilities and other technical knowledge were needed by the Government.

A security check disclosed that "John" had relatives in the Soviet Union. However, the agency said it was confident of his loyalty and did not regard the incident as detrimental to his service.

The State Department characterized Mr. Sevastyanov's contacts with "John" as "an attempt by the Soviet secret police to recruit a United States Government employee with access to secret information as an agent for espionage and other purposes by exploiting his affection for his family in Russia."

"Both coercion in the explicit threat of reprisals against members of his family, and temptation in the offers of a well-paying position in the Soviet Union, were employed in the effort to get this man to work against the interests of the United States in direct violation of its laws," the department said.

It said the case illustrated the KGB's emphasis on the seeking out of former Soviet citizens and using them as instruments of the Soviet espionage system.

The last time the United States ordered the expulsion of a Soviet Embassy official was on Aug. 18, 1960. He was the first secretary of the embassy, Valentin M. Ivanov, who was charged with having paid an American citizen "substantial sums of money" to seek a United States Government job.

The American was identified as Roger C. Foss, who described himself as a member of the Nazi Party of America.

Two Soviet employees of the United Nations were dismissed in September, 1962, after the United States Justice Department accused them of having engaged in "illegitimate intelligence activities."

In disclosing the latest spy plot, the State Department said "John" at one of his meetings with his brother was told:

"I think you understand that before you can return, you must show your appreciation and gratitude, that although you have lived in America, you have not become an American but are still one of us."

Later in the same meeting, the department said, Mr. Sevastyanov took charge of the conversation, promising "John" a "better position in life" if he cooperated with Soviet authorities by continuing his work with the United States Government for an indefinite period.

The Soviet official was said to have closely questioned "John" about his work, which involved the use of classified material.

At the end of a third meeting on May 2, Mr. Sevastyanov allegedly gave "John" instructions that were to take place in front of a Washington movie theater at 9 P.M. on the second Tuesday of each month. It was there that he was to deliver specific information.

This was the last meeting between "John" and Mr. Sevastyanov, the State Department said.

Officials said no attempt was made to interfere with the brother's departure from the United States on May 4 because he was considered "a helpless tool" of the Soviet secret police.

"It is not unlikely that he was coerced to play his role by threats to himself or his family," one said.

The official said they were confident John because of his demonstrated loyalty to the United States. "John" would receive his American citizenship as soon as his resident requirements were completed.

GRIDNEV

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Y. SEVASTYANOV

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